

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement is received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. Y. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Thomas J. Jarvis.
FOR LIEUT. GOV.—James L. Robinson.
FOR SECRETARY—Wm. L. Saunders.
FOR ATTORNEY GEN'L—Thos. S. Kenan.
FOR STATE TREAS'R.—John M. Worth.
FOR AUDITOR—W. P. Roberts.
FOR SUP'L. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—J. C. Scarborough.
ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE—Jas. Madison Leach and Fab. H. Busbee.

Seventh District Congressional Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Seventh District held at Statesville on the 8th of June, a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress was called to meet in YADKINVILLE on THURSDAY, the 5th of August.

County Convention.

The Democratic party of Forsyth county are hereby called to meet at the Court House in Winston, on Tuesday, August 10th, 1880, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and for County officers.

The Democrats of the various Townships are urgently requested to come to the Convention and take part in the selection of the candidates. Let every Democrat in the County who feels interested in the ticket attend the Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

M. W. NORFLEET, Ch'm.

July 15, 1880.

We direct attention to the call for a County Convention to assemble on the 10th of August next. Every township should be up and doing, hold meetings and send delegates. Every township is entitled to at least one delegate, and an additional delegate can be chosen for every 50 voters, over one hundred in every township.

Col. Armfield was in Winston on Saturday last, and addressed a large audience in the afternoon, in the Court house, in a very able speech. At night he spoke before the Hancock and Jarvis Club.

The New Garden Agricultural Society will hold its third grand public fruit fair at the fair grounds near New Garden Station, on the North Western North Carolina Railroad, more commonly called the Salem Road, on Saturday, the 7th day of August next, to which everybody is invited.

This society certainly deserves credit for the interest and zeal manifested by them in their efforts to improve the varieties and qualities of the fruits cultivated in this section of North Carolina.

At the approaching Fair the Society offers premiums on Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Tomatoes, and Flowers, and competition is desired and invited from every section.

What Hancock's Candidacy Means.

Senator Pendleton of Ohio.

Hancock's candidacy means peace, a true fraternal Union, obedient to the constitution with all its amendments, a government and a country beneficent alike to all its people, and beloved by all alike, a cessation of fraternal strife, a cessation of sectional difficulties, a cessation of the era of construction or reconstruction, attention to the measures of administration so as to perform, either by action or non-action, that duty which has always been so dear to the Democratic party, of exalting the individual and redressing all the wrongs which law or lawlessness has inflicted on him. It means peace at the polls without the presence of an army to preserve it; it means a free ballot to every citizen, white and colored, native and naturalized, without marshals to electioneer with him or supervisors to intimidate him; it means free elections, fair counts, peaceful inaugurations; it means to reverse the ways of the Republican party, to uncover its corruptions, to rectify its errors and to restore to the government the simplicity, the honesty, the frugality of the former Republic which our fathers created. It means, in one word, to garner and to gather and to combine the blessings of that Union which Hancock saved at Gettysburg and of that civil liberty which he established at New Orleans. And, as his candidacy means the hope of this blessed change, so his election would secure its full fruition.

The Famous Order No. 49. Below we publish the famous order made in 1867 by General Hancock when he assumed command of the Fifth Military District, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas.

In this order General Hancock strenuously insisted upon the entire subordination of military to civil authority in time of peace, and in the enforcement of that principle he made a record that will never die, and will recommend him to all lovers of liberty as long as patriotism shall last.

We ask its careful personal, as indicative of what we may expect of his administration after his inauguration on the 4th of next March:

HEAD-QRS 5TH MILITARY DIST.,
GENERAL ORDER NO. 40,
New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1867.

1. In accordance with General Order No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.; August 27th, 1867, Major General W. S. Hancock here by assumes command of the 5th Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reigns in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved.

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this district must be referred to consideration and judgement of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

Should there be violation of existing laws which are not inquired into by civil magistrates, or should failure in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the general thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of Major-General [Official.] W. S. HANCOCK.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democratic Party of Davidson County, will be held in the court house at Lexington on Thursday the 26th day of August, 1880, at 12 o'clock, m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for members of the General Assembly and for county officers.

The Executive committee of each township are earnestly requested to issue at once a call for a township convention to be held at some convenient place in the township on Saturday the 21st day of August, 1880, to select delegates to the county nominating convention.

By order of the County Executive Committee. C. P. LOWE, Chairman. Co. Ex. Committee.

W. B. BROWN, Secy.

July 12th, 1880.

The organization of the Hancock and Jarvis Club was perfected on Tuesday the 5th inst, at Lexington, Davidson county, by the election of the following officers, viz:

President, M. H. Pinnix.
Vice Presidents, J. H. Welborn, Jacob Levy, B. Noe.
Chief Secretary, A. M. Rhyne.
Assistant Sec'y J. W. Barthardt.
Corresponding Sec'y, W. D. Biggers.

Treasurer J. L. Clement.

Committee on Membership, R. K. Hoge, John Nooe, W. C. Hargrave.

Wilmot Leach, J. D. Cutting.

Finance Committee, T. C. Ford, H. P. Watson, C. A. Hanes.—Ex-

—The Republicans formed a Guard and Buxton Club at the Court House on Tuesday night last. White and black speakers graced the occasion.

—Secretary Sherman says that he is piling up silver dollars in the Treasury because he can't induce the people to receive them. They will have paper or gold. Mr. Sherman's last Treasury statement shows that, while he has 44,000,000 silver dollars, he has over 850,000,000 of paper piled up, and \$126,000,000 in gold. According to his statement, nobody wants either paper or gold. The Secretary's attempts to keep silver from circulation are antagonistic to the interests of the silver-producing States and Territories, and the people in those sections do not look with pleasure on his course, or that of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, who fought against the silver dollar with all his might and main.

Raleigh News.

—The record is sickening enough.

No one can fail to see the rapid strides we are making to the verge of ruin under the license system which has been recently inaugurated in one part of the city. The change for the worse is fearfully alarming. Blind men can see it, and every one, alas! must feel it. Central Protestant.

—Mollie DeJarnette, who was shot by her brother in a house in ill repute in Danville, Va., last week, died Thursday evening. Her brother remains in jail awaiting trial.

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—Mr. A. H. Boven and Miss May Shober, daughter of Hon. F. E. Shober, were married at St. Luke's church in Salisbury on the 7th.

Judge Poland, who was chairman of the Credit Mobilier investigating committee, which reported that Gen. Garfield received a dividend of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars from Oakes Ames, knowing that it was a balance coming to him on ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, has written a letter to ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, in which he takes the ground that whatever may have been the finding of that committee in regard to that transaction, public and popular judgement has fully and absolutely acquitted Gen. Garfield of all wrong, either in act or intent, in relation to that matter.

He regards this popular verdict as conclusive, deprecates any attempt to re-open and unsettle it as altogether wrong, and appeals to the Republican press and to Republican speakers not to reargue a matter which in his opinion was settled many years ago.

The point of his letter is that it is wise to be silent on the subject.

Baltimore Sun.

THE CHANGE OF RULE IN MAKING REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The change made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, transforming the internal revenue appointments from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Secretary's own office, is more sweeping than was at first supposed. Secretary McCulloch, in 1868, first introduced the system of appointments to the Internal Revenue service directly through the office of the commissioner, and that practice has been followed until the new order, which took effect July 1. Now, however, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will have no knowledge either as to who will be appointed or who have been appointed in the Revenue service, except as he shall be notified from the Secretary's office. The employees on the stamp roll, who hitherto have been appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on account of his great responsibilities for the custody of the stamps, are now to be appointed directly by the Secretary of Treasury. These officials have the distribution of \$130,000,000 of stamps in value.

3. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township's vote, based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

4. In cases where township executive committees or county executive committees have this year been appointed under a former system, the said committees shall continue in office for the term for which they were so elected, with as full powers as if they were elected under this system; but shall in all other respects conform to this system as far as practicable.

5. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

In cases where county conventions have met and sent their delegates to the different conventions, said delegates will act under their said appointment, but will cast in their respective conventions only the votes prescribed by the plan of original organization adopted July 2d, 1868.

By order of the committee:

OCTAVIUS COKE, Chairman.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The executive committee has issued the following additional rules as amendments to the plan of organization lately promulgated.

ROOMS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12, 1880.

In obedience to the party sentiment from various parts of the State, expressed to this committee, the following additional rules are this day adopted as a supplement to the "Plan of Organization," adopted on the 2d day of July, 1880:

1. That section 1 of "County Organization" be amended by adding thereto the following words: "That the township committees shall be elected at meetings of the Democratic voters, called by the county executive committee for that purpose."

2. That Democrats of good standing alone shall vote in said meetings, and that said meetings shall be called as soon as practicable after the publication of these rules.

3. That in cases where townships

HONORED AND BLESSED.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of disease that most of all remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

1. That section 1 of "County Organization" be amended by adding thereto the following words: "That the township committees shall be elected at meetings of the Democratic voters, called by the county executive committee for that purpose."

2. That section 6 be amended by making the vote for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election the basis of the township vote, instead of the vote for members of the General Assembly. Each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

3. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township's vote, based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

4. In cases where township executive committees or county executive committees have this year been appointed under a former system, the said committees shall continue in office for the term for which they were so elected, with as full powers as if they were elected under this system; but shall in all other respects conform to this system as far as practicable.

5. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

In cases where county conventions have met and sent their delegates to the different conventions, said delegates will act under their said appointment, but will cast in their respective conventions only the votes prescribed by the plan of original organization adopted July 2d, 1868.

By order of the committee:

OCTAVIUS COKE, Chairman.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

Says the Raleigh News, Miss Kate Devereux, of Raleigh, won the first prize offered by the New York World for answers to its series of questions ending the 27th of June. This is the second time this young lady has won the first prize in these contests, besides which she has won the second or third prizes in almost every one of the contests.

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TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

Reseeding.—Some progressive farmers believe that it is quite as important to improve and reseed the pasture as the growing lands.

The Honey Trade.—The proposition to put an import duty on honey in France has failed. That leaves that market open to us, as heretofore.

The World's Backbone.—Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country, but the real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the soil.—*Lord Chatham*.

Corn Culture.—A writer in the *Western Rural* argues at length in favor of shallow and level culture for corn, and claims that weeds are thus more effectually destroyed and a better and larger crop secured.

Apples.—The Wisconsin Horticultural Society adopted a list of six varieties of apples, hardiness being the only test. They were Duchesne of Odense, Wherry, Tetofsky, Haas, Famous and Plums Cider.

A Prolific Mare.—A mare now in the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris has brought forth no fewer than six foals—some by zebras, some by an ass, and some by a stallion. This fertility in a hybrid is more than remarkable.

Compost Heaps.—Try making a compost heap this year. Use the refuse vegetable matter and whatever will decay. Pile it in a heap, soak it so as to assist fermentation, and the result will be a valuable lot of fertilizing material.

Oil for Vermin.—Vermin do not like the smell of cedar and generally keep away from it. Oil is death to them; but do not put too much oil on a mother hen, for it will kill the chickens that brood under her, as well as kill the vermin.

The Mole.—The French Minister of Agriculture says no trace of food of vegetable growth is found in the stomach of the mole, and that it is continually destroying grubs, larva, palmet worms and other insects injurious to the farmer.

Partisan Strife.—Just as long as the farmers can be kept divided by sectional and partisan strife, and blinded to the real issues upon which depend their own and their children's welfare, so long will they bear burdens not their own, and remain powerless to defend the right.

To Destroy Snails.—At the last meeting of the California State Horticultural Society, Mr. Dwinelle said that snails were very destructive to pansies, but that they could be exterminated by sprinkling quicklime or gypsum on the ground around the plants.

Proper Feeding.—Feed horses according to their age and the work required of them. Full feeding and little work disorders the digestive organs. Select only such hay as is the best quality, as that of inferior quality is dear at any price, as there is no pr. per nourishment in it.

The Corn Contest.—The State of Vermont has made a similar offer to that made by Maine for the best acre of corn to be grown by a boy, not over seventeen years of age. The New England States are going to see what the best they can do in growing our great Western staple.

Slanting-Tooth Harrows.—The slanting-tooth harrow has proved an important labor-saver in some departments of farming. The round, smooth teeth slanting backward at an angle of forty degrees easily clear all obstructions, do not clog, pulverize manure, harrow wheat and destroy the small weeds in corn drill.

Profits of Breeding.—Thousands of farmers who now waste their capital time and labor in the culture of crops that do not pay expenses, on account of the markets being overstocked, could much more advantageously turn their attention to the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine, not merely for the European markets, but for the home demand also.

Sweet Herbs.—A few sweet herbs should have a place in every garden. Every cook and house keeper knows the value of the little patch of herbs on which she makes such daily drafts in summer, and which furnishes her with a nice collection for winter seasoning, without which the Thanksgiving turkey would lose all flavor, while strong kinds are excellent as medicine.

Rainy Harvests.—Not many years ago three-fourths of the wheat was ruined by the rains, after it had been cut and put in the shock. Such wet harvests are not common but they are liable to occur every year, and it is the part of prudence to provide against them. Brown sheeting, coated with lard and linseed oil, a yard and a half, costing about twenty-five cents to each shock, would afford ample protection, and in case of a rainy harvest a few bolts of it would be very profitable investment.—*Indiana Farmer*.

To Use London Purple on Potato Vines.—The best method is with water. Mix the London Purple into a smooth paste, and then add water in the proportion of three gallons to one ounce, or forty-eight gallons to one pound. Stir well, and apply by sprinkling with a whisk or fine water-pot, taking care not to deluge the plants, but only cover with a fine spray. If preferred, it may be used dry in the proportion of six pounds of plaster to one ounce of London Purple, or one hundred pounds of plaster to one pound of London Purple. Mix well by passing the two materials through a sieve. The more perfectly this is done the more certain the effect.

Uses of Soot in the Garden.—Soot is valuable for the ammonia which it contains, and also for its power of absorbing ammonia. The ammonia it contains is valuable as an insect destroyer, and as a fertilizer for all garden crops. If the soil is dry, a little common household salt may be mixed with soot. Lime and soot should never be mixed together; lime destroys the ammonia. Soot that has been steeped in water for two or three days is as good a fertilizer as horse-hoof partings for house-plants and increases the vividness of the bloom in the open air. Soot and salt in connection with compost—one quart of salt to six quarts of soot—is an excellent fertilizer for asparagus, onions, cabbages, etc. Two bushels of compost make a heavy dressing for each square rod of ground, to be worked into the

surface of the soil.—*Gardening Almanac*.

Salt Growing Cabbage.—A New Jersey gardener considers it necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor, and to keep better when salt is used than when it is not. He uses it as follows: "A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain or when the dew is on, I take a small dish of fine salt and walking among the rows, sprinkle little salt on the center of each plant when the leaves begin to grow. I repeat the salting, and when the center of the leaves begin to form the head I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves; after this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that do not head well and appear diseased, I sprinkle the salt over freely; this will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can safely be used."

Allow Chickens in Gardens.—By day we do not mean fowls generally, but the newly hatched broods, which will flourish famously if allowed the range of your flower and vegetable beds.

Soil the mother hen in roomy coops near the garden walls; see that they are shaded by trees or shrubs, both as protection from the noonday heat, and as fear of the possible invasion of hawks who are fearless if the ground is entirely exposed to view. Let those who are shy of the swarming flies and fluttering leaves of trees. The chickens, eagerly searching for worms and insects, are within the mother's care, and can easily hide, at a warning note, among the leaves and grass. The exercise the fresh air, and the sturdy independence gained at an early age in this way, are as healthful and growth-promoting as is the natural food which they gather for themselves; and this added to the rations furnished by the owner of the flock, will astonish you by their rapid and healthful development.

Cold Shaw or SALAD DRESSING.—One egg, two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of mustard, one-fourth teaspoonful of mustard, sugar to taste; let this come to a boil and while hot still in vinegar to taste; when perfectly cold pour over the fine chopped cabbage. This makes enough for seven persons; now gradually add the flour; beat well; flavor with lemon or almond; this will make two cakes; turn the cupful of stoned raisins into one.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take the juice of twelve lemons, grade the rind of six in it, let it stand over night, then take six pounds of white sugar and make a thick syrup; when it is quite cool strain the juice into it and squeeze as much oil from the graded rind as will suit the taste; a tablespoonful in a goblet of water will make a delicious drink on a hot day, far superior to that prepared from the stuff commonly sold as lemon syrup.

Teaching Before Learning.—A lad of four, of an exceptionally nervous temperament, becomes a convert at a revival in a camp-meeting. Instead of taking his quickened love for God home with him to make him a better son and brother and a more diligent scholar, he insisted upon going into the pulpit to preach. The singularity of his youthful appearance, the wild fervor of his appeals, drew crowds to hear him. The "Boy Evangelist" became an attraction in the sect to which he belonged.

He was sent from one congregation to another, producing wherever he went a fervid excitement. The inevitable result followed.

He was but a child; without experience, knowledge, or even observation. There could be no substance in his sermons; they were only wild, incoherent clichés, which excited his own emotional nature to the uttermost.

The General, with a little whisky of surprise, puffed away at his cigar, and continued to study his map. In a few minutes he looked up again and asked: "How far is it to Buffalo River?"

Planter.—"Sir, I don't know."

Sherridan.—"The devil you don't. How long have you lived here?"

Planter.—"All my life."

Sheridan.—"Very well, sir, it's time you did know! Captain, put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and walk him down the states, and poison himself on one leg."

Smash and Strap.—The powder of a ripe pippin will stop the bleeding of an amputated limb.

UNVENTILATED ROOMS.—Close, unventilated bed rooms make graves of thousands of people annually.

MAKING CRUST.—In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in the flour. Melted will injure the crust.

PUDDINGS.—Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mould.

To STOP BLOOD.—The powder of a ripe pippin will stop the bleeding of an amputated limb.

UNVENTILATED ROOMS.—Close, unventilated bed rooms make graves of thousands of people annually.

TO BIND CRUSTS.—The yolk of eggs binds the crusts much better than the whites; apply it to the edges with a brush.

MIXING BREAD.—The water used in mixing bread must be tepid water. If it is not the loaf will be full of great holes.

To DESTROY ANTS.—Ants may be driven away by putting Scotch snuff where they are in the habit of going for food.

The Daily Life of Admiral Porter.—Admiral Porter is a man of the quietest habits. He never goes to the Navy Department, and really does little toward the actual command of the navy. He is, of course, Inspector General of the navy, and has a board of officers who inspect every ship in the navy.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS.—Rub the straw with a cut lemon, and wash off the juice with water. Stiffen with a lump of butter.

DON'T WASH RAISINS.—Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweetmeats; it will make the pudding heavy. To clean wipe with a dry towel.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—To boil potatoes successfully—when the skin breaks, pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

VINEGAR FOR SWEET PICKLES.—To one gallon of vinegar add three pounds of sugar, two tablespoons cloves, ditto cinnamon and a good boil.

TO RELIEVE EPILEPSY.—Pain in the ear is often instantly relieved by saturating a piece of cotton with warm laudanum, and inserting it in the ear.

BOILING DUMPLINGS.—In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

PIRE COLOMBIA ROSE CAKE.—One tablespoonful of beaten cochineal, one tablespoonful each of alum, soda and cream of tartar; mix with one glass of boiling water. Strain and bottle.

OVERWASH FEATHERS.—Ostrich feathers may be bleached by exposing them to the light of the sun, in an atmosphere saturated with the vapors of benzene, turpentine, or petroleum.

TO CLEAN ZINC.—Dissolve two ounces alum in one quart of vinegar and clean the zinc with this as hot as you can use it, afterwards rubbing dry, and I am sure "Housekeepers" will be satisfied with the result.

MARSH POTATOES.—Wash and cut in halves, put into boiling water, cook until done; pour off the water, adding a little salt; mash perfectly smooth with a fork, but first add a little milk and a lump of butter.

SUGAR FOR SAUCE.—To brown sugar for sauce, or for puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan; if the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your sauce pan.

FORSOOTHER!—Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautifully would even death appear, for how much charity, purity and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in duty graves.—*Diobase*.

To SWEETEN BANDED BUTTER.—Put fifteen drams of chloride of lime to a pint of cold water, and work the butter in it until every particle has come in contact with the water; then work it over in pure cold water.

SOFTENING THE HAIR.—To soften the hair, take one egg into a pint of cold water; rub the scalp and the hair well with this; then rinse the hair thoroughly and dry with a towel. Use very little oil if the hair becomes too dry.

NAIL IN THIS FOOT.—As soon as the nail is extracted apply bruised peach leaves to the wound. Confine with a bandage, and the cure is as if by magic. Renew the application twice a day if necessary. One is generally sufficient.

CURE FOR FELON.—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in unmixed lime till it is of the consistency of piecrust. Make a leather thimble, fill with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is obtained.

EGG CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three cups of flour one cup of cold water white of six eggs three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in layers. Filling—one cup of raisins, one cup of figs, two-thirds cup of sugar, white of one egg; beat all together and place between the layers.

SCOURING POWDER.—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in unmixed lime till it is of the consistency of piecrust. Make a leather thimble, fill with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is obtained.

HEADACHE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three cups of flour one cup of cold water white of six eggs three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in layers. Filling—one cup of raisins, one cup of figs, two-thirds cup of sugar, white of one egg; beat all together and place between the layers.

SCOURING POWDER.—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in unmixed lime till it is of the consistency of piecrust. Make a leather thimble, fill with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is obtained.

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